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A REPUBLICAN SCHEME.

What is Said to be Their Plans for Dividing the Solid South.

A special from Atlanta, Ga., says: For some time strange rumors have been current in political centers in the South of movements which would give an entirely new phase to the present party alignments. Prominent Republican leaders have been visiting each other and making trips to the North, where they meet men still higher in party leadership. Several months ago one of the best known Republican leaders of this section made an alleged Western trip. Five days later a letter was received by a friend dated Augusta, Me., which indicated that the politician had changed his course, the party who received the letter inadvertently allowed it to be seen. Said he: "It would not do for our scheme to be known yet, but we intend to throw the Democrats by a move which will leave them breathless. Jim Blaine is the man who has the dash to make it successful. If we get it in to shape New York may go to the wind, for we will carry the general election in spite of her." In vain was he pressed for further explanation. He would only say, "wait and you will see." It was just after this that Mr. Sherman made his Southern trip, tarrying with Mahone on his way and complimenting Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, on his way back. Then, as a further preparation for events to come, W. D. Kelly, the Pennsylvania congressman, has been spending the winter in Alabama, he was there when Congress adjourned. His speech in Rome, Ga., was a clever appeal to a Democratic audience. Distinguished Republicans went thither to hear him, and a kind of political love feast was held. Yesterday the correspondent of the World had a long conversation with a Republican of wide reputation, who is invited to the national consultation. In that conversation the whole scheme of political maneuvering in the South was made plain. He said: "It has been slowly dawning upon the Republican leaders that the elections can no longer be carried on sectional issues. It is hardly possible that we could rally the Irish as we did in the last campaign. Now the plan is to strike for the South. Leading Southern Republicans have taken to the idea, and insist that in this move lies the salvation of the Republican party. The whites are already divided on the prohibition issue. There are Democrats in Georgia, for instance, who despise Senator Colquitt because he is a prohibitionist. There others who loath Senator Brown because he is an anti-prohibitionist. In Texas you have right now an example of the divisions which this question has caused. Then the tariff question has pushed its way into Southern politics. The Northern districts of Alabama, four districts in South Carolina and a fighting chance for all of Tennessee and North Carolina are claimed by the tariff advocates under the new order of things.

About Horses and Mules.

[Exchange.]

A great staple of the county is horses and mules. Summer county bets its last dollar on the horses—especially those that were raised on her blue grass—and load the trains of the L. & N. with her mules for the South. Of course anything about them is of interest to our people. We agree with the New York Herald when it writes: "The man who takes no pleasure in a thoroughbred horse is fit for stragglers and spoils. His judgment is not to be trusted on any political or religious question of the day, for his head is filled with sawdust and his heart is a piece of mangle stained blood red—a base, contemptible counterfeit.

"Just look at a few stupendous facts taken from the report of the department of agriculture, just at hand. The 'total of the whole value, as Mr. Hume used to say in parliament, of horseflesh in this country is—what? Guess. Open your eyes, and be prepared to deny the statement when we say it is as close to one thousand millions of dollars as figures can make it, and open your eyes once more when we tell you that the value of horses and other live stock, as mules, cows, sheep and swine, reaches the enormous sum of twenty-five hundred millions of dollars. Now look at some numbers. Texas, and Illinois take the lead. In the former there are 1,038,816 horses. They are small and largely of Spanish origin and find a market at from twenty to seventy dollars each. In the latter there are 1,059,247, but they are more valuable and larger. The favorite breeds are the French draught, the Clydesdale, the English shires and the Cleveland bay. New York has 669,802 horses, but they are worth something over sixty-five millions of dollars, while the millions of horses of Texas are worth only a little more than thirty-three millions of dollars.

"As for mules, the meanest of brutes, with lots of total depravity in their hind legs and a very evangelical expression of countenance, the country tolerates 2,117,141 of them, and their value is one hundred and sixty-seven millions of dollars. There are no mules to speak of in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island or Connecticut, probable because the old fashioned Puritanism did not care to share its total depravity with the brute creation and kept it all for itself. At least that is the only reason discovered so far.

"As a four legged study those facts and figures have a peculiar interest."

Lansdowne has a high forehead, time having evicted the greater part of his front hair.

Henderson (Ky.) Journal: In his address at Evansville Gen. Lew Wallace, author of 'Ben Hur,' and for four years United States Minister to Turkey, said that during the whole term of his residence in Constantinople he had not seen a Turk or Mahomedan intoxicated, though he saw three considerable drunkenness on the part of others. He added, also, that many Mahomedans drank in moderation; and when he asked some of their leaders why it was thus, they replied that they were temperate even in their drinks because the Koran so commanded. Why should not a Christian nation like ours be a temperate one (in all things) through the power of the Gospel, which is moral suasion? No prohibitory laws are needed to make the Mahomedans temperate. Are we to confess that our Bible has less hold upon the hearts of the people? Christian civilization has done much for the world, but its work is not to be completed in a day. It takes time, patience, endurance unto the end and abundant faith on the part of the faithful.

What Will They Do About It.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

The surplus revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, will be about \$100,000,000. This means that the American people have been compelled to pay in taxes \$100,000,000 more than was necessary.

Very soon the whole of the United States bonded debt which is redeemable will have been paid. There will then be but two alternatives, if the taxes be not reduced: Either the surplus must be applied to the purchase of Government bonds in the open market; or the surplus must remain in the Treasury.

To tax the people to raise money to redeem, at a premium of 20 or 30 per cent., the bonds which, at maturity, can be redeemed at par, is justly characterized as monstrous. To retain in the Treasury a vast sum of public money will be dangerous to trade, for it will contract the currency and disturb the money market.

Two courses are open to Congress when it shall assemble. One is to reduce taxation, in order to reduce the revenue. The other is to increase expenditures so as to absorb the surplus.

A considerable increase in expenditures—profligate appropriations—will not be tolerated. The Executive veto protects and guards the people. There is but one other course, and that is to diminish taxation.

How shall taxation be diminished? The Republicans and Randellites demand that the protective duties—the taxes which press most heavily upon the people—shall not be disturbed. The Democrats generally desire that the tariff shall be revised. To this, in truth, the party is publicly and solemnly pledged.

There is safety and success in lessening taxes on the materials of manufacture, so that American manufacturers may be put in position to produce more cheaply than at present, to their own advantage and to the advantage of every consumer.

A Leading Merchant's Testimony.

Mr. D. S. Hyneman is the leading grocer of Corinth, Miss. He stands as high socially and financially as he does as a man of strictest integrity. He tells how his little daughter was cured of eczema. Any one who wishes to hear more of the case, can do so by addressing the gentleman a polite request for the details of the case. Here is a letter from Mr. Hyneman on the subject:

My little daughter had eczema some time ago. On recommendation of a physician, I gave her S. S. S. At once the effect of the medicine made her break out worse than she was at first, thus driving out the disease through the skin. She is now about well, only a spot here and there occasionally showing.

I regard S. S. S. as very effective in eczema, and recommend it unhesitatingly to my neighbors as a splendid blood purifier. Yours truly,

D. S. HYNEMAN.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

If the President may go to St. Louis he may come to Louisville.

Surely Grover Cleveland is not the man to forget the town from which he got his rheumatiz remedy.

It May Be the Opportunity of Your Life.

An unusual event in the financial events of America, will occur, beyond all doubt, at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 14th, 1887, when the Grand Extraordinary Semi-annual Drawing (the 20th Monthly) of The Louisiana State Lottery will take place, under the sole supervision of Gen. G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., and \$1,055,000 will be scattered among holders of tickets; the cost of which for wholes is \$20, and for fractional halves \$10, for twentieths \$1. The First Capital Prize will be \$300,000. The Second \$100,000. The Third \$50,000, down to lots of \$100 prizes. Any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. This may be the opportunity of your life.

Every man in Toronto is not a brick, but a good many Toronto fellows carry bricks.—Butterworth's Trade.

A NOTABLE OPERA HOUSE.

The New Orleans Theatre in the Time of Old Hickory.

The most splendid of all these places of amusement was the old Orleans Street theater, built in 1813, which, with its famous ball rooms adjoining, is associated with many joyous memories that cluster around the old French quarter. There was a row of boxes, called baignoires, on a level with the parquet, which were usually occupied by the middle classes. The premieres, or first tier, with its balcony and boxes, was monopolized by the most exclusive and fashionable portion of the population. In the second, or second tier, the elite of the colored inhabitants displayed themselves, and a still lower strata found an airy elevation in a gallery above these. The opera was supported by liberal subscriptions, and nearly all the boxes of the first tier were taken by the year. Two grand and two comic operas were given each week, the other nights being devoted to vaudevilles by the dramatic portion of the company. Although it was the correct thing for all society to be present at each operatic performance, yet Tuesdays and Saturdays were especially fashionable nights, when not to be seen at the opera was to have committed a social mistake. These occasions were particularly brilliant because every one appeared in full evening dress; the first tier sparkled with the jewels of the creole ladies; the second tier was no less magnificent in the superb apparel of the quadroon women; and even in the parquet the men wore dress coats and white kid gloves. The aisles between the boxes were comfortably wide so that the gay gallants of society could approach the seats of their lady friends between the acts of the opera, often considered equivalent to a party call, during an evening. Visitors to New Orleans from other cities were enthusiastic about the beauty of the creole women and their exquisite taste in dress as seen in the old French opera house. The whole scene was entirely French and presented a brilliant coup d'oeil never before equalled in America. The audiences of seventy years ago were intellectual, cultivated and highly critical, and they exacted more absolute perfection in the rendition of grand opera than is often met with now.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Some Marvelous Stories of Success From From the West.

A boy, the only son of a widowed mother, says the Bismarek (Dak.) Tribune, was lost near Ashland, and while wandering around the prairie he found a 10-cent piece. Walking into Ashland, he told his story to one of the many generous real estate agents, who sold him an option on a lot. On the following day the boy sold the property and purchased a controlling interest in a railroad, and made his mother a present of a diamond necklace, which he ordered from Paris. The boy was only 2 years old, or he might have invested his 10 cents to much better advantage.

A young man 20 years of age purchased a suburban house and lot in Sioux City. He went out to look at the lot. He halted on his journey to get married. When he reached the property he found a cosy little home for his wife and family, the only event to mar the pleasure of the trip being the death of his little granddaughter, who died from exhaustion.

Two men became engaged in a quarrel over the ownership of an option of five minutes on a piece of Duluth property. While they were quarrelling the option expired and a poor bootblack made the purchase. In the evening the bootblack sold the property, and after making arrangements to build an elevated railroad and construct a railroad bridge over Lake Superior, he lent the men half money to get them out of jail. We publish this to show the folly of quarrelling and the value of time.

COURIER-JOURNALISMS.

The French crown jewels are now scattered among persons who have not a drop of royal blood. It is not even known that one of them has yet found its way into the family of a Kentucky Colonel.

Lord Colin Campbell is a bankrupt. Should mildred ever again indulge in a divorce suit he will probably have the case transferred to Chicago, where divorces are to be had at live-and-let-live rates.

The first month's movement of the India wheat crop into export tends to substantiate the estimates of a large reduction of the yield. The exports this year are about 25 per cent. less than in 1886.

Why is it that a Michigan forest fire rushes at an American lumber laborer, protected by a high war tariff, and leaves alone the imported pauper laborer, no matter how much he may be exposed?

The Republican party appears to be unalterably opposed to even the correction of the errors in the tariff. It has said the horse is sixteen feet high, and sixteen feet it shall be.

The Washington belles are said to look awfully languishing while the Kentucky soldier boys go marching by.

It will be two months' steady work to count the money in the United States Treasury. Is the burglar really enterprising when he allows so vast a sum to remain in one spot?

THE recent meeting of Buffalo Bill's party with Queen Victoria was an event to be remembered by the Queen as well as by Red Shirt and Col. Nate Salsburg. When Red Shirt approached Victoria each saw in the other a ruler of a great people, and their proud hearts beat in unison as Red Shirt lit his pipe and knocked a flea from his flowing blanket. But the most remarkable part of this interview was when Col. Salsburg was presented to Her Majesty. Col. Salsburg is easily recognizable as one of nature's noblemen, a fact that immediately put him on a free-and-easy footing with the Queen.

"I suppose you never met a Queen before?" said her Majesty.

"The he—, beg pardon, the deuce I didn't," said Col. Salsburg. "I met four of 'em once, when I had got a king full, and I'm not likely to forget it."

"And had you really got a king full?" asked the Queen innocently and with some indignation.

"Yes, mam," said Nate, "full as a little red wagon—full on aces."

"The Colonel's evident familiarity with kings and queen's served to put Her Majesty still more at her ease, and after expressing her regret that kings were, after all, subject to some of the frailties of ordinary mortals, she inquired of Col. Salsburg how he liked Indians.

"I like 'em fried," said that gentleman, "though they are not bad when pickled and cooked in white wine."

"I fear you misapprehend me," said the Queen, suppressing an inclination to shudder and evidently bent on acquiring information; "I mean, how do you like their company?"

"Their company," exclaimed Nate, "it ain't their company; it's mine, mine and Cody's. Why those red-skinned devils don't own the knife they would scalp you with, unless they stole it."

The Effects of Mental Exhaustion.

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system, are the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion. Business avocations often involve an amount of mental wear and tear very prejudicial to physical health, and the professions, if ardently pursued, are no less destructive to brain and nerve tissue. It is one of the most important attributes of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it compensates for this undue loss of tissue, and that it imparts new energy to the brain and nerves. The rapidity with which it renews weakened mental energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing the vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental exhaustion, this potential medicine cures and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and constipation, kidney and uterine weakness and other complaints. Physicians also recommend it as a medicated stimulant and remedy.

When Randall Was Speaker.

[Louisville Times.]

The Covington Commonwealth is still harping upon the reduction of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and by indirection lays the blame upon Mr. Carlisle. Now let us have a little history. In the Forty-fourth Congress the Democratic majority was near one hundred. Sam Randall was Speaker after the death of Mr. Kerr. In the Forty-fifth Congress the Democratic majority was about fifty. Sam Randall was still Speaker. In the Forty-sixth Congress the Democratic majority was less than a dozen. Sam Randall was Speaker of this Congress also. In the Forty-seventh Congress the Republicans had a majority, from which the Commonwealth will observe that its great man came down stairs about as rapidly as anybody in modern times. Suppose the Commonwealth had been made postmaster.

Trouble Ahead.

When the appetite fails, and sleep grows restless and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead. The digestive organs, when healthy, crave food, the nervous system, when vigorous and tranquil, gives its possessor no uneasiness at night. A tonic, to be effective, should not be a mere appetizer, nor are the nerves to be strengthened and soothed by the unaided action of a sedative or a narcotic. What is required is a medicine with invigorates the stomach, and promotes assimilation of food by the system, by which means the nervous system, as well as other parts of the physical organism, are strengthened. These are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine whose reputation is founded firmly in public confidence, and which physicians commend for its tonic, anti-bilious and other properties. It is used with the best results in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and uterine weakness, and other maladies.

June 4, 1887.

MR. WATTERSON has received the Herald's nomination for the vice-presidency, and has declined with dignity, not to say celerity. Mr. Watterson takes the position that the editor who is fit for his calling is likely to be unfit for office. That is very true. When God makes a great editor He rightly concludes that He has done enough for him.—Kansas City Times.